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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1946.

ECONOMIC MERGER OF BRITISH AND U.S. ZONES IN JANUARY EQUAL FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AGREEMENT JOINT EXPORT-IMPORT AGENCY TO BE SET UP

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.
THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN ZONES OF GERMANY WILL BE ECONOMICALLY UNIFIED FROM JANUARY, 1947, WITH THE AIM OF ACHIEVING SELF-SUSTAINING ECONOMY FOR THAT AREA BY THE END OF 1949, THE ANGLO-AMERICAN AGREEMENT ON THE FUSION DISCLOSED TO-DAY. "The two zones shall be treated as a single area for all economic purposes. Indigenous resources of the area and all the imports into the area, including food, shall be pooled in order to produce a common standard of living," the agreement states.

Britain and the United States have agreed to share the financial responsibility equally and to aim at achieving a unified ration standard of 1,880 calories daily for the normal consumer in both zones. In view of the current world food supply, however, 1,550 calories a day will be maintained.

The agreement establishes a joint export and import agency to take the initial responsibility for foreign trade but which will transfer its functions eventually to a German administrative agency for foreign trade.

The agreement splits German imports into two categories—1, those imports required to prevent famine and unrest, and 2, those imports which will be required if the economic state of the area is to recover to the extent sufficient to achieve a self-sustaining economy.

The proceeds of exports will be collected by the joint export and import agency to help defray the cost of imports. The United Kingdom will make available to the agency £7,500,000 in settlement of the understanding reached in 1945 for pooling the proceeds of the exports of the two zones in proportion to the import expenditure which shall be credited to the United States contribution.

Proceeds Of Exports

The United States will also contribute to the agency an accumulated £3,600,000 which are the accumulated proceeds of exports from the United States zone. Both nations will have over their respective shares of the sums they receive to be used for financial purchases of essential commodities for German economy under the agreement for the liquidation of German assets, reached with Sweden last July.

"The costs incurred by the Governments for their two zones before January 1, 1947 and for the area thereafter shall be recovered from future German exports in the shortest practicable time consistent with the rebuilding of German economy on healthy non-aggressive lines," the agreement continues.

The two nations agreed on the early establishment of the exchange value for the mark, the relaxation of trade barriers, financial reform and exchange on full technical and business communications between Germany and other countries. The agreement stressed: "Normal business channels should be restored as soon as possible."

The agreement also established a joint committee in Washington to obtain from the appropriate authorities the commodities in short supply and to determine the source of this supply. The agreement authorized the joint export-import agency to open bank accounts in any countries where it is operating and added: "All finance committees will be authorized to accept payment of balances in either dollars or sterling whenever in the judgment of the joint export-import agency may be better utilized in financing the essential economic unification of the whole of Germany," and after the concluding paragraph: "It is the intention of the two Governments that this agreement shall govern their mutual arrangements for the economic administration of the area pending agreement for the treatment of Germany as an economic unit or until amended by mutual agreement. It shall be reviewed at yearly intervals."—Reuter.

President Lines Ship Leaves For Hongkong

San Francisco, Dec. 4.

The American President Lines trans-Pacific passenger liner, General M. L. M., which sailed on Monday night for Honolulu, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila, was the first big commercial passenger ship to depart since the maritime strike.

Associated Press.



These boys recently left England for Southern Rhodesia, where they will be educated at Fairbridge College for any careers which they may choose, at the expense of the Rhodesian Government. They are the advance party of 700 boys and girls from Britain who are going to settle in that country.

Three-Way Race For Presidency Of France

Paris, Dec. 4.
The Communist Party, in an eleventh hour split with the Socialists, nominated veteran Communist Marcel Cachin for President of France's new National Assembly. This indicated a breakdown in Party negotiations for Socialist support in the bid for leadership of the fourth Republic's first Government.

A three-way race for the post was in prospect later in the day with the nomination by the Radical Socialist Party of Alexandre Varenne, Vincent Auriol, Socialist, had been the only candidate for the Assembly presidency and it had been understood that the Communists had offered to support him in return for Socialist votes for Communist Maurice Thorez for Premier.

The Socialist National Congress had scheduled a meeting later in the day to decide whether to back Thorez, but members announced that they were unable to commit themselves in advance. The Communists said that the nomination of Cachin was dictated by a lack of necessity and we still hope it will be possible to bring in the other zones.

He explained that the plan originated in talks held in Paris to decide what should be done to deal with the dilemma that resulted from the non-fulfilment of the economic clause of the Potsdam Agreement.

This was the clause laying down that Germany, under occupation, should be treated as one economic unit. Mr Bevin summarised the objectives of the plan as follows:

To End Dilemma

1. To put an end to the dilemma which had arisen out of rival claims of distressed ex-occupied countries of Germany and the economic necessity of putting order into chaos in Germany.

2. To build industry in Germany—under such control that it would not be aggressive—which would serve Europe, the rest of the world, and Germany itself.

3. To remove the danger of permanently below normal for the largest single population in Europe—which if perpetuated might threaten the whole of the Western European living standards.

4. To alleviate the burden on British and American taxpayers by enabling Germany to make adequate exports to pay for her own essential minimum imports.

Mr Bevin revealed that during the current year, the cost to the British taxpayer of subsidising the British zone would have been £100,000,000.

(Continued on Page 4)

Stalin's Health Mystery

Istanbul, Dec. 4.
Two Istanbul newspapers published reports that Marshal Joseph Stalin is seriously ill.

The political correspondent of Tanin, crediting his information to "authoritative reports," said Stalin's illness is so serious that all high-ranking Soviet officials and his closest friends now are near him.

The account said Stalin did not recover from an illness last spring and that his condition was getting more and more serious.

The newspaper, Tanvir, quoted political circles at the Bulgarian capital of Sofia as saying "Stalin's illness has taken a dangerous course, despite doctors' efforts."

Neither report indicated the nature of the illness.

Prominent persons recently returned from Moscow said secretly surrounds the question of Stalin's health and that it was interesting that more and more pictures of the Foreign Minister, Mr Molotov, have been appearing in newspapers.

A Moscow dispatch of November 7, which censors delayed for 12 days, said Stalin was in good health on vacation.—Associated Press.

Communist Plan To Seize North China Revealed

Peiping, Dec. 2.
The Chinese Communist Party's overall plan to seize the whole of North China was disclosed in recent statement by the Communist North-west Political Bureau.

"To overthrow the Government and to establish a China based on Communism" the statement said. "It is necessary to liberate the vast North-west which occupies one-third of China's territory and serves as an area for co-operation between China and two other democracies."

To attain this end the statement revealed, Communist forces have started a northward drive against Yulin, strategic point in Southern Suiyuan. This campaign is designed to crush General Fu Tso-yi's forces now defending the north-west.

When this goal is achieved, the statement further revealed, the third phase of the offensive in the North-west will begin with complete control of the Shensi, Kansu, Ninghsia and Suiyuan frontier areas as its ultimate objective.

Once the Communist positions in the Shensi and Suiyuan frontier areas are consolidated, the Communist sphere of influence will be extended to form a vital base of the Communist regime, the statement concluded.—Central News.

LEWIS CONVICTED ON CONTEMPT CHARGES

Washington, Dec. 3.
Judge Alan Goldsborough to-day announced that John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers' President, was guilty of contempt of Court for disregarding an order intended to avert the industry-shattering walk-out of 400,000 soft coal miners on November 20.

Lewis completed his defense without offering a word of testimony in rebuttal of the contempt of Court charges.

Before the Court's decision was made known, Lewis said that after his announcement that the contract was ended, the government, "in violation of the anti-injunction act, asked for a restraining order and it was granted without notice and without a hearing."

Lewis denounced "this coercing, all embracing, restraining order," which he was accused of ignoring, and addressing the Court, he declared: "Your injunction, Sir, I respectfully submit, deprives the miners of their constitutional rights of freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of assembly and freedom from involuntary servitude."

The miners will stand upon these constitutional rights as American citizens. The miners are law-abiding, God-fearing citizens, and only asserted their rights as citizens."

Sentence was deferred till Tuesday, and when Judge Alan Goldsborough decreed that Lewis could go free till then in the custody of his counsel, the American Federation of Labour general counsel, Joseph Padway, protested.

Meanwhile, United States coal reserves have dwindled as thousands more were out of work owing to curtailment of allied industries.

(Continued on Page 4)

Britain Not To Recommend Gold Price Increase

London, Dec. 3.
Mr Hugh Dalton, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, rejected a suggestion in the House of Commons to-day that he should recommend the International Monetary Fund to increase the price of gold.

Col. Crosthwaite-Eyre (Cons.) had asked if, under the Bretton Woods Agreement, the possibility of an increase in the price of gold had been provided for and if, in view of the need for such an increase, to meet increased cost of production, he would recommend to the International Monetary Fund that such an increase be made.

To attain this end the statement revealed, Communist forces have started a northward drive against Yulin, strategic point in Southern Suiyuan. This campaign is designed to crush General Fu Tso-yi's forces now defending the north-west.

When this goal is achieved, the statement further revealed, the third phase of the offensive in the North-west will begin with complete control of the Shensi, Kansu, Ninghsia and Suiyuan frontier areas as its ultimate objective.

Once the Communist positions in the Shensi and Suiyuan frontier areas are consolidated, the Communist sphere of influence will be extended to form a vital base of the Communist regime, the statement concluded.—Central News.

Mr Dalton's reply was: "To the first part I, answer 'Yes' and to the second part 'No'."

The Conservative member also referred to the rise in production costs of gold in South Africa which, he said, threatened to make many mines unprofitable. He asked if, in view of the importance to Britain and the Empire of maintaining gold output, he had taken or proposed to take, any action with the South African Government to remedy the situation.

Mr Dalton replied: "This is a matter for the government of the Union and it is not for me to take any action."—Reuter.

U.S. Opposes Coercive UNO Measures Against Franco Spain

New York, Dec. 4.
The United States is opposed to coercive United Nations' measures against Franco Spain which, it contends, would conceivably lead the world into another war.

Instead, the United States presented a five-point summary of its position on the Spanish question, which looked toward a democratic change in Spain wherein it was hoped that Generalissimo Franco would be replaced by a freely elected government.

Senator Connally, United States delegate, emphasised before the Political Committee of the Assembly, that the United States is opposed to Franco but that the United States does not believe that Spain is at present a threat to peace.

On companion proposals by Poland and White Russia for a complete diplomatic and economic break with Spain, Senator Connally said the United States felt such a break would produce no result beyond cutting off the Spanish people from communication with the rest of the world and thus making worse their present condition.

He spoke against a course of action which, he said, would lead to economic and political chaos in Spain, which could not be prevented from degenerating into civil war with serious international complications and which would array different Spanish factions against each other and enlist, in varying degrees, the support of different members of the United Nations.

Norway demanded effective measures against Franco, suggesting that if two-thirds of the United Nations membership affirmed that they would support actively a break in relations, then such a break should be ordered as of February 1. —Associated Press.

France Note To U.S.

Madrid, Dec. 3.
Generalissimo Franco to-day sent a note to the United States, deplored the terms of the amendment offered to the United Nations and charging that it offended Spain.—United Press.

Arabs To Send Open Blunt Note To U.S.

Cairo, Dec. 3.
Jamal Husseini, Deputy Chairman of the Palestine Arab Higher Committee, said to-day the Palestine League's delegates to the Arab League were awaiting approval of a recommendation to send an open blunt note to the United States on the Palestine problem.

He said the Palestine delegates recommended a note to Washington, couched in open, blunt language, warning that American interests throughout the Middle East would be seriously endangered if President Truman and the U.S. Government persisted in their support of the Zionists.

Husseini said the delegates last night unanimously approved the recommendation that the Arab representatives at the United Nations in New York be instructed to submit the note to Washington. He indicated the Arab belief that the British decision to allow 1,000 Jews from those in Cyprus Internment camps to enter Palestine would be tantamount to admission that eventually all Cyprus internees would be permitted to enter. —United Press.

MINES EXPLODE UNDER JEEP IN HAIFA

Jerusalem, Dec. 3.
Two mines exploded simultaneously under a jeep at Haifa to-night, killing a British soldier and rocking the entire city.—United Press.

SIDKY PASHA' ILL

Cairo, Dec. 4.
A special United States Army plane arrived in Cairo yesterday morning from Germany with a quantity of streptomycin, for Ismail Sidky Pasha, Egypt's Prime Minister. The C-in-C in the United States zone of Germany sent a quantity of streptomycin and an American Army doctor to help Sidky Pasha. The doctor told the Prime Minister that his orders were to remain as long as necessary.

Five doctors have described the Prime Minister's health as "critical."—Associated Press.

STOP PRESS

ENGLAND ALL OUT FOR 141

Brisbane, Dec. 4.
Brilliant sunshine dried the wicket sufficiently this morning to allow resumption of the Test. England added only 24 runs to their overnight total of 117, for 5 live, the whole side being dismissed for 141 runs.

Individual scores: Hammond, 32; Yardley, 29; Gibb, 13; Voce, 1 not out; Bedser, 0; Wright, 4; extras, 10.

Hutton was out first ball of the second innings, leaving Washbrook and Edrich to take 141 score to three runs for one wicket.

Edrich lost his wicket at 13 after he had scored seven runs.—Reuter.

NANKING BLUEPRINT FOR COUNTRYWIDE RAILWAY NETWORK

Railway transportation across the entire length and breadth of the China mainland—from the remote western war-time capital of Chungking to Shanghai, and from the southern metropolis of Canton to north Manchuria's "Russified" Harbin—is to be made possible for the first time under a new five-year railway rehabilitation, modernisation and expansion plan drawn up by the Ministry of Communications in Nanking, says a Reuter report.

This blueprint lays emphasis on China's undeveloped south-west and north-west, which are rich in natural resources.

Of 34 new lines, aggregating 12,230 kilometres, planned, about 20 will be constructed in Szechuan, Kweichow, Ninghsia, Chingshi and Sikiang provinces. Only three short branch railways are provided for the whole of North China and Manchuria.

It is believed that the highest possible priority will be given to the plan, as the few existing lines, "covering only one-eighth of the vast territory of China," are described as "absolutely inadequate to meet the needs of the country."

However, the Ministry of Communications makes it clear that before any new construction can be undertaken it must repair damaged lines.

In this connection, it is revealed that of the 30,205 kilometres of railways in China at present, 7,000 have been damaged by Communists within the past few months. In North China alone, Chinese Reds—who are generally blamed for having caused more damage in this respect than the Japanese—are alleged to have destroyed 147 railway stations, 217 bridges, 140,542 lines, 163,357 sleepers and 74 locomotives.

Foreign Capital

For the repairing of at least one line, foreign capital is being sought. According to an unconfirmed Chinese press report, the Canton authorities are negotiating with "an American consortium for a big loan" for the

NANKING BAN ON RICKSHAWS

Following the recent withdrawal of some 2,100 rickshaws from Nanking by drawing lots, the Social Affairs Bureau of that city received a set of regulations just promulgated by the Social Affairs Ministry in Nanking, announcing details for the disposal of these vehicles.

The Ministry's regulations required, first of all, complete data of all rickshaws and pullers, to be submitted to the Ministry for inspection.

All municipalities in the country shall immediately stop the manufacturing of new rickshaws. At the same time the cities are asked to turn their attention to manufacturing other vehicles and means of transportation.

Efforts should be made to turn unemployed rickshaw men to other lines of work. On the other hand no municipality is allowed to list rickshaw licences among its major receipts.

All parts and accessories of withdrawn rickshaws should be utilised in building pedicabs or bicycles, but they are under no circumstances to be used for repairing or making rickshaws.

CANADA BIRTH RATE UP

Canada's birth rate is on the upswing with 69,458 live births during the fourth quarter of 1945 compared with 66,064 during the same period in 1944, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Deaths during the quarter totalled 28,642 against 29,983 in the last quarter of 1944. There were 20,476 marriages against 25,009 in the corresponding period of 1944.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"I'm taking the pharmacy course—what got me interested in the career is my craving for ice cream!"



Robert Adams, the well-known West Indian actor of stage, screen and radio. He frequently takes part in British Broadcasting Corporation sound and television programmes. Born in British Guiana, Robert Adams passed with honours the necessary examinations and became a schoolmaster in the government's service, but, after winning prizes for singing, he decided to study voice production.

RICE SUPPLY MAY BE NORMAL IN 3 YEARS

In three years' time the Far East will be producing its pre-war supplies of rice, Mr Somerset Butler, chief of the Combined Siamese Rice Commission, told the press in Singapore.

"But even that may not be enough," Mr Butler said. "The population of India is increasing by 5,000,000 each year and the minimum amount of rice which these people will need will be 500,000 tons annually."

Asked why Malaya's rice ration was less than India's, Mr Butler said: "If the amount of foodstuffs that the average Indian eats was increased in calories and compared with the calorie value of our workers' rations in Malaya, there would be very little difference. The ration is worked out on a calorie system which takes into account other food-stuffs which may be available."

A ton of rice in Siam is worth £15, but in Malaya the same rice is worth £200, Mr Butler said. "Isn't that incentive enough for any smuggler? Siam has a long coastline and it is difficult to police. Recently, the Siamese Government passed legislation which empowered the authorities to sentence smugglers of rice to life imprisonment and confiscate the ship concerned."

"Pipeline" Supply

Detailed the manner in which rice is collected and shipped, Mr Butler said: "We are given the exportable rice by the Siamese Government ex-rice mills in Bangkok. They are scattered all over the place and it is necessary to carry the rice down to a point where it can be transferred to lighters and taken out to seagoing ships. The whole transport takes between seven and 14 days and averages 10 days. Therefore, we have always got this 'pipeline' of rice in transit."

It would be quite possible to send rice from Siam by rail, he said, "but I doubt if half of it would ever get to Malaya. The train would pass through areas of great shortage and a great deal of rice would undoubtedly be looted."

"There is plenty of shipping and it is difficult to transfer large quantities of rice by rail, so shipping would appear to be the most suitable way of getting rice to Malaya."

It would not be possible to bring rice from Burma via the Burma-Siam railway for shipment to Malaya.

Started From Scratch

"In comparing Burma's rice exports with Siam's, it must be remembered that when we went back to Burma in May, 1945, full plans had been made to rehabilitate the rice-growing lands and we got to work right away. There are no such plans made for Siam and we had to start from scratch."

Mr Butler said that there was to be a shortfall on Siam's full rice promise of 1,200,000 tons by April next, but the true position would not be known until the new harvest came in December, according to Reuter.

Siam made two separate rice agreements.

The first between Britain and Siam ends in April, and under it the Siamese undertook to supply 1,200,000 tons of rice. The second is the tripartite agreement between the United States, Britain and Siam. That originally terminated in August, but has been extended by two six-monthly periods.

If supplies were better by August next the Rice Commission might be dissolved. If not, a fresh agreement would have to be drawn up between the three governments, Mr Butler said.

100 POISONED AT WEDDING

A gay wedding celebration in the tiny village of St. Brigid, 40 miles south-west of Montreal turned to tragedy when approximately 100 guests were poisoned by contaminated ham which was served at dinner.

A nearby hospital reported it accepted 20 of the more serious cases, while other cases were sent to various Montreal hospitals.

One patient was considered in serious enough condition to be administered the last rites of the Roman Catholic church.

SMALLER AMERICAN FAMILIES

The average American family shrank to its smallest size in history during the war, and though returning servicemen are adding to its stature, it probably will never be the same, the Washington Census Bureau reports.

Between 1940 and 1945, the size dropped from an average of 3.75 to 3.4 members. The bureau expects it to level off to about 3.6 by July, 1947, and graduate downward to 3.1 by 1950.

The abrupt decline, in spite of high wartime birth rates, occurred largely because the number of men taken into the armed forces was greater than the natural increase, the Bureau said.

In a survey on what happened to the American family between 1940 and V-E Day, 1945, the Bureau also found that the number of farm families was sliced by almost 12 per cent. It was the greatest drop recorded. The Bureau attributed it to the call of the draft and high pay in war industries.

Although many families were broken up during the war and others doubled up, war marriages raised the total almost 2,500,000 to 37,450,000 in 1945. Now families and the off-the-farm movement crowded cities with more than 3,000,000 additional families.

More Women Wear Pants

At the same time, says United Press, close to 3,000,000 more women took over that venerable institution—the pants. In the family—when their men went off to war. That brought the total of families headed by women in the home to 8,200,000 over 20 per cent of the total.

However, the Bureau cautions, by now the number of female heads (of families) has undoubtedly declined and the number of male heads increased correspondingly."

The two-person family remained the most popular, spreading from around 25 to 29 per cent of all families. The percentage of small families—one to four members—increased about 15 per cent and large families—five or more—decreased about 17 per cent.

The Bureau found that nearly 1,000,000 more families were headed by persons 65 years of age and over, bringing a 1945 total of 5,760,000. These increases, the Bureau said, "reflect in part the improved employment opportunities of older people...and in part the greater average length of life as a result of improved health facilities."

Ceylon Tea Trade Not Pessimistic

Colombo, Dec. 3.

Mr Annesley de Silva, Ceylon's trade representative in India, who is now in Colombo for consultations, said in an interview to-day that there was no reason for pessimism as regards the future of Ceylon tea and rubber.

The general impression in India

is that tea prices would reach high levels next year when free auctions are resumed, he said, adding, "It is believed in well-informed circles that Ceylon's tea trade is a very powerful bargaining weapon for procurement of her essential supplies, such as food and clothing."

Associated Press.

State Agency, Not Gaol, Proposed for Drunks

A state agency to which local law enforcement agencies may commit habitual drunkards has been proposed by a California legislative committee after investigating the city and county gaols throughout the state.

The committee reported that overcrowded conditions in many of the jails were due to a great and to an increasing extent to drunkenness. By taking the habitual offenders off the hands of the local authorities, the proposed departments could devote more time and expense to more serious crime detection.

CHILDREN'S FUND

New York, Dec. 2.

Concluding the general debate on the International Children's Emergency Fund, the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee to-day heard the Soviet statement that in view of the almost total lack of immediately available resources, the USSR felt obliged to abstain from participating in the establishment of such fund. In view of Soviet non-support, the sub-committee adjourned without a final decision.—Central News.

SIAM AND PHILIPPINES

Bangkok, Dec. 3.

The Siamese Government contemplates establishing formal diplomatic relations with the Philippines, it was learned to-day. Preliminary negotiations are now going on between the Government, Nai Direk Chalyonama, the Siamese Foreign Minister, and the UNESCO general conference this morning.—Central News.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES FOR SOVIET RUSSIA

S. Khokhlov, president of the Soviet Central Union of Co-operative Societies, said the Government's new decree organising "retailed trade throughout the Soviet Union" would introduce "healthy competition" into the commercial life of the average Russian.

The new programme, permitting co-operative stores to invade community trading areas which were previously the exclusive preserves of the state commercial stores, is expected to result in an increase of consumer goods, according to United Press.

Kholodov said the decree would expand co-operative societies and permit them to open retail stores. He said co-operative factories would increase production of consumer goods next year by 2,000,000,000 rubles to a level 50 percent higher than this year.

He said, "Co-operatives will organise peddling and other trade at market prices but not above the prices established for state commercial trade."

Healthy Competition

He added that this would accentuate the new competition of co-operative stores, which for the first time will invade city and town areas where the commercial stores previously existed alone.

"The absence of healthy competition between state and co-operative trade in the city is hindering development of trade in agricultural products and consumer goods," he said.

"The high priority given the new co-operatives by the government was indicated by the decree, which decreases income taxes, eliminates turnover tax, and prohibits any other government organisation from commanding their buildings or personnel."

Chinese Pressure On Koreans

Peiping, Dec. 2.

High Korean quarters to-day accused the Chinese authorities of bringing pressure to bear on 95,000 Koreans in Nationalist-held Manchuria to accept repatriation whether or not they desired to return to Korea.

Korean quarters charged the Chinese authorities were actually treating Koreans as Japanese subjects and trying to force as many of them as possible to leave China and Manchuria. One reason given for present efforts to speed up the departure of Koreans is that American shipping, which is helping China to complete repatriation, will terminate its job at the end of this month.

Investigation revealed that actual repatriation of Koreans from Nationalist Manchuria could not possibly start until about December 10, so there will not be much time left for the use of American shipping.—Control Of Korea.

Lake Success, Dec. 2.

Well-informed sources told the United Press that Dr Syngman Rhee had not the slightest chance of securing United Nations action this session in forcing the withdrawal of occupying troops in Korea.

The United Nations learned that efforts of Miss Louise Yim, representative of the South Korean Democratic Council, during the past six weeks to find a sponsor for the Korean case had been stymied by United States and Soviet pressure on other nations.—United Press.

CANADIAN FUR ANIMALS

Stockholm, Dec. 2.

The desirability of Sweden's importing furs and pearl blue foxes from Canada to enrich the country's fur stock, is stressed by two Swedish furriers, Mr. G. Soderstrom and Mr. John Ericsson, who are on a study tour in Canada.

They say that Canada like Sweden faces a decreasing demand for long-haired furs.—Central News.

SCIENTIFIC EQUIPMENT FOR REPARATIONS

Washington, Dec. 2.

Japan and other defeated Axis countries should be required to pay reparations in the form of scientific equipment to war-damaged countries like China for their scientific rehabilitation, according to a Chinese resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Sub-committee of Natural Sciences of the UNESCO general conference this morning.—Central News.

SUPPRESSION OF HUKS

Manila, Dec. 3.

The Luzon zone Military Police Command is fighting an estimated 400 to 600 Huks in La Union province, approximately 23 miles east of Manila.

Three companies of MP's are being used in operations. They are employing mortars, machine-guns and rifles. The Huks forces were believed by MP officials to be moving southward, east of Manila, from the Central Luzon plain, seeking refuge in southern provinces which are only lightly manned by MP's.—United Press.

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